LIS OF MONOMETALLISM.

of the Single Gold Standard Tersely osed. Why Wait for England? ac explanation offered by the goldturs for the decline in the value of tilver is that the increase of produc-tion did it. Wheat has fallen, they say, because there has been a great in-crease in the crop. Cotton has fallen because there has been an over-pro-toution of it. Silver has fallen since 873, not because it was demonstized, but simply because the product has in-creased, and silver as a commodity has experienced the same fate as cottos, wheat or corn.

if this reasoning be true as to silver, it ought to be true as to gold. If the product of silver has increased about threefold since 1873, and this has causeo the tumble in price, why has not the doubling of the gold product resulted in depreciation of gold? If these metals are more commodities, and their us as one; in no way af-fects their value, why has gold maintained its own?

There is only one answer to this, and it is that gold has maintained its value because it has continued in use as a money metal. If, then, this emplayment of it affects its value, is it not reasonable to suppose that the employment of silver on like terms would cause the white metal to advance in value and resume its old place?

Perhaps at this point the gold-bug will turn about and say that we have used the increase in the gold produc to meet the displacement caused by the withdrawal of silver, and that the amount of gold is now just exactly the right amount needed in the world's business. We have recently shown from the monometallist New York Post that it is desirable we should get nore capital from abroad to open up new enterprises and to give employment to labor now idle. This is a confession that there is not enough money in this country. What is the cause of this dearth of money? Is it not gold onometallism?

Mr. William A. Shaw will certainly not be accused of saying many things in favor of bimetallism, but the follawing admission from him concerning avils of monometallism will be found auggestive:

"We are undoing the constructive partially destroyed one prime postuiste of international trade, namely, free ton to employ and minting of the sions metals; and it is equally tending to destroy the other prime postuby means of the exchange dif-By the two combined causes we are nablading or unloosening a beennational system, one which holes take whole world in one conversity and letting slip all the course and advantage of the centuries of deelegment which it has taken to build that avatem. If the present situation of the currency question continues for a century, it will sever the world into two completely independent and noncommunicating circles, silver-using tast and gold-using west. The east will go its own way; and the west will he left to reconstruct its shattered system, how and with what friction and loss it may. The one state to suffer by such a cleaving of the world asunder will be England, by losing her eastern trade, and London by losing her position as the center of the

Mr. Shaw in this admission does not conjure up a mere nightmare. On the contrary, he presents a very real danrer. The London Times on November 20, 1805, showed that the manufacturers of allver countries have a great advantage over the manufacturers in gold countries. This is the statement as it appeared in the Times:

"One does not require to believe in bimetallism in order to recognize the enormous advantages which the manufacturers in a silver country enjoy in competing with gold countries. The cost of the necessaries of life has remained absolutely unaffected by the gold standard means the constant confall in silver, and the workman is therefore quite content to receive the know that the volume of retail busisame wages as formerly. But the ness depends entirely on the amount wages bill of the employer in China or of money in circulation are able to ex-Japan has remained actually the same; it stands, in relation to that of his western competitor, at only half the figure to which it formerly amounted.

The depreciation of silver might in fact be said to operate as a system of the same of the sam fact be said to operate as a system of it was five years ago. As a matter of protection in favor of the industries of fact, the business of the country is in silver countries as against those of such a depressed condition that it is gold countries."

Furthermore, Mr. Shaw and the Times are reinforced by the testimony of the chairman of the Hong Kong & Shaughai Banking corporation to the following effect:

ar.

"Now that we have actually been working for a considerable time on a low level of exchange, we can see lanta Constitution. plainly, as we have anticipated and have not hesitated to predict would be the case, that its effect is to stimulate exports from all silver-using countries, and grievously depress imports from all gold-using ones."

In order to facilitate speculation in currency, silver has been demonetized. and the evils of gold monometallism are upon us. There is no relief for the people, save in the restoration of silver. Just as one country took the first step in demonetizing silver, so one country must take the first step in its restoration. England, single-handed and alone, adopted a gold standard and was followed by Germany, the United States and the Latin union. There never was a more dangerous step taken in fluance than that, but England boldly took it. It was far more dangerous tian can be the rehabilitation of silver. Why, then, should this country hesitate to take the step which will senedy the great wrong? The other stations would follow us, just as Enk and was followed in the establishment of the single gold standard .-Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Gatuing on Every Side. Silver is gaining victories on every side. The time has come when the THE GOLD STANDARD.

dow It Has Oppressed the Propin-Propo-The New York Financier, an organ

of "the street," prints the followin : "Secretary Carlisle, in a speech at Bowling Green, Ky., May 25, 1895, laid down the following five propositions: "1. That there is not a free coinage country in the world to-day that is not on a silver basis.

"'2. That there is not a gold standard country in the world to-day that does not use silver as money along with gold.

"3. That there is not a silver standard country in the world to-day that uses any gold as money along with silver. "4. That there is not a silver stand-

ard country in the world to-day that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per rapita as the United " %. That there is not a silver stand-

ard country in the world to-day where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work.' "Up to the present time no person

has successfully controverted these assertions, although they have been pub-lished throughout the length and breadth of the land." But what bearing have these propositions on the argument in favor of

the restoration of silver as a part of the primary money of the United States? They bear no more relation to the money question in this country than the statement that the moon has no atmosphere. Nobody cares whether it has or not Nevertheless, the five propositions suggest others that are more interesting. We place them in shape and turn them over to our gold standard friends:

1. There is not a free coinage country in the world to-day that needs gold as a currency.

2. There are not more than two free coinage countries that ever did use gold as a part of their currency. 3. There is not a free coinage country in the world to-day where the peo-

ple are not more prosperous now than they were 20 years ago.
4. There is not a gold standard country in the world where the people are not less prosperous than they were 20

years ago. 5. There is not a gold standard country in the world where the average laborer does not receive less for a day's work than he did 20 years ayo.

6. There is not a gold standard counry in the world to-day were business s not in a state of deep depression and where prices and wages are not falling. We lay down these propositions because the gold men have neglected to include them. But the condition of other countries is beside the mark altogether. What the people want is an American financial system, an American currency. American progress and American prosperity.—Atlanta Consti-

Let England Follow, Not Lead. A few years ago Great Britian was vastly richer than the United States, and her business was Incomparably greater, but that did not prove that her form of government or her financial system was better than ours. The reason was that Great Britian had the start of us. But we have overhauled and passed her, and now we are the richest nation in the world, although by no means so rich as we would have been if we had not gone deliberately at work to cripple our own resources and increase the burden of our debt by destroying one of the money metals with which that debt might have been paid, and of which metals we were the greatest producers. So, we are a long way in the lead of Mexico for various reasons with which the students of history are familiar, but our adoption of the gold standard in 1873 is not one of those reasons.—National Bimetal-

Currency Contraction Fortunately, the people of the country are beginning to discover that the traction of the currency. Those who impossible to make any estimate of the tremendous losses that the gold standard has involved. The actual contraction of the currency is even greater than any figures show, and it is bound to continue as long as the people choose to tolerate the British system of finance in this country.-At-

"Supplicants Long Enough."

There are frequently to be found men who say they are in favor of the use of silver—of bimetallism, in fact but that it must come about though international agreement. In the pres-

no better than a pretext for being against silver. There is no prospect for international conference. The hope of solution by that method has grown less every year for three or four years. The United States must take the initiative. This country must take the steps that will bring the nations of Europe to us asking for a conference. We have been the supplicants long enough.-Cincinnati Inquirer.

By demonetizing silver one-half of the actual money of the United States was deprived of its national, traditional and constitutional rights. It had the same effect as the change of the legal weights of measure, after debts

payable in a former measure have been

Gold-bugs Will Be Swamped. The gold-bugs can manipulate leg-islatures and packed conventions, but side. The time has come when the men who have been loudest in deploring the western "mania" will work hardest to enlist in the bimetallic army.—Denver Times.

Application for Patent. District Court Summons Milford, Pioche

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, CARBON, NEV., June 9th, 1896. CARRON, NAY., June 9th, 1856.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN C. RAMES, by his duly authorized agent. T. J. Camonan, whose postoffice address is Proche, Lincoln County. State of Nevada, has made application for a United States Pasent for the Poon Mays Prospect claim, embracing the Younatti, the Jig, the Albion, and the Capen lodes—Consolidated Mining Claims—situated in the Ely Mining District, Lincoln County, State of Nevada, consisting of difteen hundred linear feet on the Albion lode, threteen hundred and two freet of the Albion lode, and seven hundred linear feet of the Albion lode, and two hundred and two feet of the Capen lode, and two hundred feet in width surface ground on each claim as shown on the plat posted on the ground, being Lot No. 57, and described in the field motes and plat of the official survey on file in this office with magnetic variation of sixteen degrees out as follows:

JIG CLAIM.

Beginning at the identical place of discovery, a pine post trai inch, by five feet long, marked U 8 8 Lot of Disc., thence north 74 degrees, 48 minutes east 172 feet to north east end center; thence north 4 degrees 18 minutes east 184 feat to screes 80 l of location, a sat inch, five fiet Iong pine post marked U 8 L 57 P 1 for corner No 1, thence south 76 degrees 43 minutes, west 1310 4 feet corner No 2 if location and intersect southeast end line Cashe U 8 Lot No 14 at a point south 1 degrees 27 minutes west 33 feet from post No 18 said claim a pine post tax inch five feet long marked U 8 L 57 P 2 for corner No 2; thence south 4 degrees 27 minutes west 132 feet foot 13 Lot No 54 Dir feet to corner No 3 location, a pine post 484 inch five feet long marked U 8 L 57 P 3 for corner No 3 whence corner No 3 location, a pine post 484 inch five feet long marked U 8 L 57 P 3 for corner No 3 whence corner No 3 Lot No 54 bears south 4 degrees 27 minutes west 12L3 feet distant; thence morth 76 degrees 48 minutes cast 1310.4 feet corner No 4 location identical with corner No 1 Poor Man's Prospect claim, a pine post 412 inch, five feet long marked U 8 L 57 P 4 for corner No 4; there morth 6 degrees 27 minutes assist 210 feet corner No 1 thle survey and place of beginning.

POOR MAN'S PROSPECT CLAIM

POOR MAN'S PROSPECT CLAIM.

Beginning at the identical place of discovery a pine post sax inch five feet long marked U S L 57 Disc., whence whip shaft 77 feet deep bears north 70 degrees 35 minutes cast 184 feet distant and a shaft 195 feet deep bears south 67 degrees 35 minutes cast 184 feet distant; and a shaft 195 feet deep bears south 67 degrees 35 minutes bear south 67 degrees 35 minutes bear south 67 degrees 35 minutes bear south 67 degrees 48 minutes bear south 67 degrees 48 minutes bear south 67 degrees 19 minutes west 106 feet to corner No. I location and post No 4 lig gurvey, marked U S L 57 P 5 for corner No 5; thence south 76 degrees 48 minutes west 1310.4 feet post No 3 this survey and line sect southeast end line Silex U \(^{1} L 54 at a point north 4 degrees 27 minutes east 92 feet from corner No 9 said claim; 1500 feet to corner No 2 location and corner No 14bion claim a pine post 4xi min five feet long marked U S L 57 P 6 for corner No 6; thence south 19 degrees 17 minutes east 39 feet increact southwast side time Silex U S L 57 E for corner No 3 location, identical with corners No 6 Albion, No 5 Capen and No 2 Younstit claim, a 424 inch five feet long pine post marked U S L 57 P 7 for corner No 7; thence north 75 degrees 43 minutes east 1800 feet to corner No 4 location identical with corner No 7 thence north 75 degrees 43 minutes east 1800 feet to corner No 4 location identical with corner No 7 thence north 75 degrees 43 minutes east 1800 feet to corner No 8 to corner No 8 in the corner No 8 in th

TOUNATTI CUAIN.

Beginning at the identical place of discovery a 4x4 inch five foot long pine post marked U.S. L67 idisc; whence a shaft 320 feet deep bears south 87 degrees 32 minutes east 124.5 feet distant and a shaft 300 feet the bears south 83 degrees 13 minutes west 183.5 feet distant; 12 etce north 76 degrees 43 minutes east 750 feet to northeast end center; thouse north 18 degrees 17 minutes west 100 feet to corner No.11 octaion and post No.8 the survey, marked also U.S. L.57 P. 3 for corner No.9; thence south 18 degrees 17 minutes east 200 feet to corner No.4 location a pine post 1x4 inch, five feet long, marked 4U.S.L.57 P.10 for corner No.10 feet to corner No.3 location identical with correr No.1 Cappen Claim, a pine post 4x4 inch five feet long, marked U.S.L.67 P.11 for corner No.1 Cappen Claim, a pine post 4x4 inch five feet long, marked U.S.L.67 P.11 for corner No.1 Cappen Claim, a pine post 4x4 inch five feet long, marked U.S.L.67 P.11 for corner No.1 (a the corner No.2 location which is also corner No.2 dapen corner No.4 Altion, and post No.7 this survey marked also U.S.L.57 P.12 for corner No.12; thence north 76 degrees 43 minutes east 1500 feet to post 9.8 this survey and place of beginning.

A BION CLAIM.

Beginning at the identical place of discovers a pine post 434 inch five feet long marked U S L 57 Disc; therees south 13 degrees 17 minutes east 100 feet corner No 6 location, corner No 6 Capen claim and post 12-7 this survey mirked also U S L 57 F 13 for corner No 13 thence south 13 Capen claim and post 12-7 this survey marked also
U S L 57 F 13 for corner No 13; thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes case 10; feet corner No 6 location,
corner No 5 Capen claim and post 1 -7 this survey
marked also U S L 57 P 13 for corner No 13; thence
north 15 degrees 17 minutes west 200 feet to corner
No 1 to cation and post No 6 this survey marked
also U S L 57 P 14 for corner No 14; thence south
16 degrees 13 minutes west 200 feet to corner
No 1 to cation and post No 6 this survey marked
also U S L 57 P 14 for corner No 14; thence south
16 degrees 33 minutes west 1124 feet intersect
southwest side time Silex Lot No 54 at a point north
85 degrees 33 minutes west 2 7.7 feet from
18 to 9 said claim; 220; feet there are continued and
18 minutes west 22.1 feet from owner No 7 of
said claim 588 4 feet to corner No 12 location
and leterace the common to Beforch and Truss
ure, Lot No 35, at a point south 44 degrees 49 min
utes west 195.1 feet from corner No 4 of waid
auvery, a pline post 4x4 inch five foot to generate
U S 1 57 P 15 for corner No 15; thence south 14 degrees up min
average of minutes west 112.5 feet, since claim was
located County Commissioners have widened the
18 a 57 P 15 for corner No 15; thence south 14 degrees 49 minutes west 112 feet, since claim was
located County Commissioners have widened the
18 a 15 P 16, W C for witness corner to cover 85 16;
thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes ones from proper
p 1 to klong southwest craft line of claim 46 a feet to
corner No 15 location, a pine post 4x4 in the five foot
long, marked U S L 57, P 17 for corner No 17; thence
south 44 degrees 56 indinutes cart 11 9 feet to corner
No 5 location soil corner be ing an iron plot 1 e- ge
of road as Baltionviller thence sorth 76 degrees 13
minutes east 4x 17 feet so north 76 degrees 43
minutes east from proper point slong southwest
the line of cates 10 3 eat to corner No 4 location
Capen claim as d intersect southeast side fine of
18 a 16 feet to past no 13-12-7 of this survey, place of
beginning.

COPEN CLAIM.

C. PEN CLAIM.

Beginning at the identical place of discovery, a 414 inch five foot long pins post marked U.S.1. 57 line: thence north 19 degrees 17 minutes west 60 feet to conner No 5 location and post 13-12-7 of this survey, marked also U.S.1. 57. 9 10 for corner No 19. thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes west 200 feet to conner No 10 location and post No. 11 this survey, marked also U.S.1. 57. 9 20 for corner No 20; thence south 13 degrees 43 minutes west 700 feet to corner No. 2 location, a blue post 4x4 line for corner No. 2 location, a blue post 4x4 line for corner No. 2 location, a blue post 4x4 line for corner No. 2; thence corth 13 degrees 17 minutes west 700 feet to corner No. 3 leather and interest southeast side line Treatment, but No. 55, 4x4 point south 44 degrees 40 minutes west 502. 1 feet from corner 0.0 20 said claim, a plue post 4x4 line five feet long marked U.S.1. 57, P. 22 for corner 22. Whence corner common to sections 22.28 96. 27. Township I north of Range 67 east, M.O. N. bears south 72 degrees 22 minutes west 66. 8 test distant, thence north 44 degrees 40 minutes sast 189. 2 lest to past 19-13-12-7 this survey, place of beginning. Containing a total srea of 25.98 acros, divided as follows: Mg claim 6.92 acres: Poorman's Prospect claim, 6.89 acres; Cappo claim, 3.04 acres. The area cluminated from this survey is: 28 acres in conflict with U.S. for the new claim, 3.04 acres. The net area claimed being 25.59 acres; Poorman's Prospect claim, 0.50 acres; Cappo claim, 3.04 acres. The net area claimed being 25.59 acres; Poorman's Prospect claim, 0.50 acres; in conflict with U.S. Lot 54, on Albion claim. Total conflict, 31 acres. The net area claimed being 25.59 acres; all situe ed. in Section 23, T.N. R. 67 E. M. U.M. and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of said Ely Mining District.

The nearest known locations are the Cache and the section 23, T.N. R. 67 E. M. U.M. and chily recorded in the office of the Recorder of said Ely Mining District. ent situation that can be regarded as

the office of the recorder of the cache and the trict.

The nearest known locations are the Cache and Silex, U S Lot No 34, on the northwest, and the Treasure lode, U S Lot 35 on the northwest.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Foorm in Coas ilidated survey No 57, or surface ground, are required to fite their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land. Office at Sureks, in the State of Nevads, during the period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provision of the statutes.

O H. GALLUP, Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice of application for parent be published for a period of sixty days (ten consecutive weeks) in the Pioche Weekly Reconp. a weekly new-paper sublished at Pioche Line in County, Nevals.

T. J. On asse.

O. A. G. G. Line.

Attorney for Applicant.

Register.

GEO. S. SAWYER. Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law

Office in Lynch's Block,

In The Fourth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Lincoln County.

The State of Nevada sends Greeting to D. A. F. Meikle, John Purtscher, Julia McFadden, administratrix of the estate of James McFadden, de-ceased, J. R. DeLamar and H. A. Cohen:

Cohen:

You are hereby required to appear in an action commenced against you as defendants, by Patrick Bonner, who sues for himself and others as plaintif, in the Fourth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, Lincoin County, at the town of Ploche, and answer the complaint therein, which is on file with the Clerk of said Court, within ton days after the service on you of this Haumons (archaes to the county, or twenty days if served out of said county, but within the district, and in all other cases forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the pray re dead complaint.

The said action is brought to recover judgment against you, according to the pray re dead complaint. The said sortion is brought to recover judgment against you, the said defendants for the sum of two thousand dollars, deresses for your wronsful assertion of the town of Delamar in said county embraced within the surface lines of the previoused Naid Queen lode mining claint for a decree of said Court quisting the title of said plaintiff and said colors denered a summer of the possession of any part thereof, orticotain a United States patent thereto, as more fully appears from the complaint of said county in the said plaintiff on the taken office of the Clerk of the said plaintiff on the indically, and affined the said of said Court, this 2id day faired the said as of said Court, this 2id day (Sail) of April, A. D. 1896.

County Clerk and E. Office Clerk of the Fourth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, Lincoln ounty.

District Court Summons

In the Fourth Judicial District Court of the State of Nev-da, in and for Lincoln County.

The State of Nevada Sends Greeting to D. A. F. Meikle, John Purtscher, Julia McFadden, administratrix of the estate of James McFadden, de-ceased, J. R. DeLamar and H. A. Cohen.

Ceased, J. R. DeLamar and H. A. Cohen.

You are hereby required to appear in an action commenced against you as defendants by James Neshiti, as plaintiff, in the Fourth Judicial District Ceart of the size of Nevada Lincoln County, at the town of Pioche, and answer the complaint therein, which is on file with the Clark of said Court, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons (exclusive of the day of service) if served in said county, or twenty days if served out of said county, but within this district, and in all other cases forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover judgment against you, the said defendants, for the sum of two thousand dollars damages for your attempted assertion of a claim to a portion of the Bichmond mine and unting claim, and for a decree of said Court, decreeing the said plaintiff and his co-ten ante, to be the owners and entitled to the possession of said portion of the hischmond unine glaimed by yil as a partion of the pretended Naid Queen mixing claim, as in that you are not entitled to a patent from the Government of the Unived States to said Naid Queen mixing claim, as more fully set forth in the co-plaintof said court, and you are hereby notified that if y u fail to appear and answer the said countaint as above required, the said plaintiff will have your default entered and apply to said fourt for the relief demanted in said complaint of said plaintiff.

In Testimony Wheneof, j. H. J. Goodrich, have hereinto set my hand officially, and affired the seal of said Court, this fills day [seal.] of april, A. D. 1866.

C. Lucy Clerk and Kr. Officio Clerk of the Fourth Juffield Dist let Court of the State of Nevada, Limooln County.

THE PALACE

SAUPLE AND BILLIARD

* ROOMS. *



Constantly Kept on Hand The FINEST -Grade of-

WINES, -- LIQUORS * and CIGARS. *

PIOCHE

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY AN nounce to the people of Pioche and Lincoln county that their New Drng Store, on Main street two doors north or the Godbe Mercantile Store, is now open with a new stock

Chemicals.

Drugs, Medicines Toilet Articles.

PERFUMERY.

HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES.

SOAP, SPONGES, ETC., ETC. A LARGE VARIETY OF

Holions and Fancy Articles

Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded, day or night, and orders from abroad filled with care and dispatch by a competent drug-

> Dr. J. D. Campbell. PROPRIETOR.

Chemical and Microscopic Examinations

of Urine.

PIOOHE. - NEVADA. | Calle Promptly Attended. Day or Night.

and DeLamar



STAGE LINE. Condensed Milk

Stages leaves Milford every to would except Monday at 8 o'clock, or immediately after the ar-rival of the train, and arrive in Pioch- in 22 hours. Leaves Pioche every evening except founday

Through Fare each way. - . 812.50 Reduction on round trip tickets.

Preight at reasonable rates. For particulars call A. S. THOMPSON Picche Agest.

"DICK'S"

Chop -:- House

On Main Street Is the Best place to call when you want the

Best meal to be had in Pioche, Meal Tickets 3 For \$1.00

The Bakery has also Fresh BREAD, PIES and CAKES Every Day.

California Enterprise. Fartary:
Estrate, Marris Ca. Main Office: Bo. 830 Pine Street

Sweetened and Unsweetened

H. E. FREUDENTHAL, Notary -:- Public.

Office in the County Assessor's room at the Court-house.

JOHN SHERIDAN.

金剛多 RESTAURANT BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

First door north of the Odd Fo ow's Build-ing, Main Street.

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Done

T. J. OSBORNE.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

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Highest Cash Phice Paid for Utah Produce. Salt Lake Bottled Beer, Sarsa-parilla, Cream, Strawberry and Lemon Soda, at Wholesale and Retail. Low Rates and Free Delivery.

Drug Store, Crown' Floor Thompson's Opera House, Main St., Pioche



LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH
Judicial District of the Scate of Newada, in and
for the County of Lincoln, in the matter of the
estate of R. W. Crandall, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that in puranance of an order
of the above named court, duly made and entered,
the undersigned, the administrator of said estate
will sell at public anction to the highest bidder for
cash, and athlect to confirmation by said court, on
Saturday the 18th day of July. A. D. 1896, at 13
o clock m., at the front door of the Court House at
Fische, said county, all the right, title, interest
and estate of the said is. W. Crandall, deceased, at
the time of his death, and all the right, title and
interest that the said estate has by operation of
law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said N. W. Crandall in and to an
acdivided one-half interest in the South Extension
of the Majoolia mining claim, situated in the
Furquison mining district, County of Lincoln, State
of Newada.

Terms and conditions of sale, cash, and deed at
expense of the purchaser.

Terms and conditions of sale, cash, and deed at pense of the purchaser, JOHN O. GELOBERT, Public Administrator and Public Administrator and Administrator of said Estate. Pioche, Nev., June 26th, 1896.



Local ITime Card in Effect

Sunday, April 5th, 1896.

Trains between Frisco and Just run daily, except Sunday, and carry

TOURIST SLEEPERS BETWEEN MIL-FORD AND SALT LAKE.

Two through trains daily from Salt Lake to all points East, leaving Salt Lake at 7.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. 7:00 p. m.

D. E. BURLEY,
Gen'l Agt. Passenger Department,
S. H. H. CLARK,
OLIVER W. MINK,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
JOHN W. DOANE,
FREDERICK R. COUDERT,
Receivers.

E. DICKINSON, General Manager, E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. Agent.

Notice of Forfeiture.

their, or either of their grantees, saigns, the is. executers or administrators, and any person claiming by, through or from either of them:
You are hereby notified that the undersigned, a co-owner with you in the "fillent Friend" lode mining claim, sinustes in 50 cross-on silming District, stateof Neveda, County of Lincoln, has performed the work and made the expenditures on the said mining claim required by Section 2024 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to hold the same for the year 1895, and that the amount due from each of you on the one-third interest held by each of you in said Silmit Friend claim on account of such expenditure, is the sum of \$33.33.

And if within ninety Gays after the publication of this notice you, or either of you fall to contribute your and proportion of such expenditure, your interest is said mining claim will become the tribute your said proportion of such expenditure, your interest is said mining claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section No. 2024.

Date: 1, February 20, 1896.

Notice of Forfeiture.

TO JOHN DUNKEL, HIS GRANTERS, AS-signs, heirs, executors or administrators, and il persons claiming under, by, from or through

all persons claiming under, by, from or through him:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, co-owner with you in the "Last Chance" mining clair, situated in the Eldorade Mining District, Lincoln County, Nevada, has performed the work and made the expenditures on the said mining claim, required by Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United tates, to hold the said claim for the year 1895, and that the amount due from you on your one-half interest in said claim on account of such expenditures, is the sum of fifty dollars, (\$50.00).

And if within ninety days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your said propertion of such expenditure, as co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subset her under said section 2324.

Dated rebruary 13th, 1896.

E. H. RONE.

Dated s'ebruary 13th, 1896. E. H. ROSE.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. PIOCHE LODGE NO. 23,

MEETS EVERY TUESDAY ATT:80 o'clock in their hall on Main street. Visiting Brothers cordially in vited to attend.

W. D. Parwirt, N. G. JOHN SNEATH, Secretary.

A. O. U W.

PIOCHE LODGE NO. 26. THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF Picche Lodge No. 26, A. O. U. W., are held in Odd Fellow's Hall on Wednesday evening of each week at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Visit ing brothers cordially invited toattend.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Recorder. P. & A. M.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE NO. 18. MEETS THE FOURTH SATURDAY in each month at Masonic Hall, on Lacour street. All visiting Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

JAMES NESBITT, Secretary,

J. D. CAMPBELL, W. M.